

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 51

SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

No. 1



***"The Power
Behind the
Product"***

The Thread Manufacturer Needs Cocheco--

From dainty stitches sewn with finest thread in a piece of exquisite handiwork to the broad strong leather belt that carries the Cocheco label—is a long way. A way marked with the sign posts of modern production—carefully organized manufacturing methods, highly specialized machines and—as usual, delivering the power—Cocheco Belting.

The thread manufacturer is no exception to the rule of modern industry by which leaders in every field are on the list of Cocheco users. The reputation for quality and service makes Cocheco the choice wherever leather belting may be used.

*Our "Book on Belts"—the detailed story of Cocheco
Leather Belting—mailed on request.*

I. B. Williams & Sons

Dover, New Hampshire,
U. S. A.

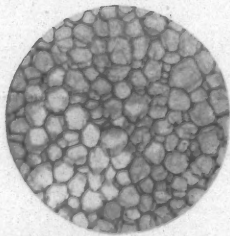
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WHAT IS CORK



... and why is it important to the textile industry?



Under the microscope, cork is seen to be a mass of minute, many-sided cells each one containing entrapped air. It is this unique structure which accounts for the valuable spinning qualities of cork.

CORK is the outer bark of the cork oak tree, which grows principally in Spain, Portugal, Southern France, and North Africa. Every nine or ten years, this bark is stripped off. And both in its natural state and in carefully fabri-

cated forms, cork possesses physical properties which make it valuable for hundreds of industrial and domestic uses.

Viewed under a microscope, cork is seen to consist of millions of tiny cells, in each of which is entrapped a minute quantity of still air. Each of these cells is sealed from its neighbors by cell walls that are exceedingly thin, yet surprisingly strong. It is this unique structure—unduplicated either by nature or man—that gives cork its remarkable combination of natural characteristics.

In the spinning of yarn, five of

these qualities are of especial importance. They are high coefficient of friction, resilience, resistance to lateral flow, durability, and resistance to liquid penetration. Together, they assure a roll covering which rewards mill owners with longer wear . . . fewer roll changes . . . stronger, more uniform yarn . . . savings up to 50% on roll covering costs.

For the whole story of cork roll covering material and samples of Armstrong's Extra Cushion Cork Cots, write Armstrong Cork Products Co., Textile Div., 921 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



F O R S P I N N I N G A N D C A R D R O O M R O L L S

ARMSTRONG'S EXTRA CUSHION SEAMLESS CORK COTS



A R M S T R O N G H A S M A D E C O R K P R O D U C T S S I N C E 1 8 6 0

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.

Sees Return of Textile Prosperity

Bell Says Business On Solid Foundation

IN a comprehensive survey of numerous market factors affecting the market for cotton textiles, W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, states that 1936 promises a return of relative prosperity for the cotton mills.

Mr. Bell's analysis of the situation takes into account a wide variety of market influences and will be found of unusual interest. It follows:

+ + +

A solid foundation of active consumer demand, cumulative in character and grounded in materially improved economic conditions, has inspired the cotton cloth markets with the conviction that the year 1936 will mark the return of relative prosperity to the cotton textile industry. In striking contrast with the experience of recent years, summer activity in the primary market has reached a height approximating normal and most signs point to the best fall season in years. Fundamentally, the situation is similar to that of 1922 except that now the number of consumers is much larger, around 128 million against 110 million, and total stocks of merchandise have been depleted by sub-normal production in five years out of the past six.

MARKET CONDITIONS

In the technical and psychological conditions of the market, there has been a concurrent return to customary procedure, with the elimination of artificial elements and, especially, minimum risks in ownership of goods and contracts. Among the important developments which have exerted a favorable influence in the return of market transactions to the simple ways of supply and demand calculations may be detailed the following:

(1) The passing of the processing tax. This handicap was an abnormal element of artificial cost which operated as a continual cause of contention between buyers and sellers during 1934 and 1935. Even when it was not covered in the market price, the very fact of its existence discouraged normal operations on the part of the buyers in the primary market.

(2) The elimination of price qualifying clauses in contracts. For the first time in three and half years the market is assured of freedom from artificial restraints on business transactions, at least during the next six months. From the middle of December, 1932, to late spring of this year, there have been only brief intervals

in which the primary market seller could afford to assume, without provision for price adjustment, the unknown risks involved in contracts for future delivery. This means a return to the situation where the business judgment of buyers and seller can be based upon a proper appraisal of known factors and each assumes his ordinary risks.

(3) The return of a more normal situation in the raw cotton market. The Government is out of the futures market, perhaps for good. Its holdings of actual cotton have been reduced to about 3½ million bales at the beginning of this cotton year. While this amount is still substantial, it is apparent that there will be a minimum of interference with the normal supply and demand operations of the raw cotton markets.

(4) The restoration of value in cotton goods. It has been demonstrated that the consuming public will purchase goods in volume at current levels and that these transactions are profitable to dealers and distributors. The invariable record has been one of increased profits to all classes of customers and the fear of inventory losses has been minimized.

(5) Confidence in the general adherence of producing units to maximum operating schedules of 80 hours per week.

(6) The shortage of reserve stocks. Mill accumulations in the second quarter proved small in spite of the relatively high rate of activity. No definite figures are available on stocks in the channels between mill and consumer but it is generally recognized that they were most inadequate for the volume of resales. With respect to all kinds of merchandise carried by them, the records of department stores in June indicated that they were doing 89% of the average 1923-1925 volume with only 66% of the stocks for that period.

(7) More than all else, the evidences of confidence, as measured by actual sales consummated.

MILL OPERATIONS INCREASE

For the first six months of 1936, ending June 30th, cotton textile operations, measured by active spindle hours, were 13.85% greater than for the like period of 1935. Total spindle hour activity was 43,248 million hours of work against 37,984 million hours last year. A monthly average of 23,124,380 spindles participated in this activity against 24,052,373 in the 1935 period. Since the first of the year, approximately one million spindles

have gone out of existence, reducing the current plant to 28,311,834 spindles in place on June 30, 1936. Of these, over 5 million have been idle each month.

Reflecting the continually improving demand for industrial, household and other heavy fabrics, domestic consumption of raw cotton, amounting to 3,320,755 bales for the six months, shows an even greater increase of over 17%, or nearly half a million bales more than during the first six months of 1935. For the comparable period, this is the highest consumption figures since 1929 (3,764,541 bales) and exceeds that of 1933 by over 125,000 bales. It approximates the eight-year average of 1922-1929 of 3,385,000 bales. July consumption of over 603,000 bales emphasizes the continuance of this high rate of activity in a month when slack operations are usual.

Using the relationship existing between spindle hour activity of 1933 and the census figures on woven cloth production for that year, according to the method followed in the annual charts relating to "Ten Years of Cotton Textiles," we estimate the production of woven cotton cloth for the first half of 1936 as slightly in excess of 4 billion square yards. This includes all types of woven fabrics over 12 inches in width, some of which, such as tire fabrics, have a limited relationship with cotton cloth markets. At this rate, the production volume for the entire year would be around 8 billion square yards, about the same as that for 1933 (8,088,846,000), which was exceeded in each of the years of 1923 (8,264,219,000), 1927 (8,980,415,000), and 1929 (8,541,546,000). For each of the years of 1926 and 1928, production was just under the 8 billion square yards mark.

1936 PRODUCTION MAY BE ABOVE NORMAL

It would not be surprising if total production for 1936 reached even higher levels than the normal 8 billion square yards mark. Third quarter operations at a continued high rate of activity are already assured and the exceptionally powerful elements which are favorable in both supply and demand factors, promise the long sought return of a stable and profitable market. The current rate of production was actually attained in the fourth quarter of last year, so that the end of September will mark a full year of steady operations for the active portion of the machinery, represented by about 23 million spindles.

In contrast with the premature bulge of 1933, when speculative excitement in the primary market predominated and excess purchases were influenced by the mirage of inventory appreciation, the current movement has responded to the slower but more natural evolution of supply and demand factors. Elimination of the customary summer curtailment of production has been necessary because this return of normal production has been accompanied by practically a complete absorption of mill stocks in many divisions of the industry.

UNFILLED ORDERS LARGER

Unfilled orders for numerous groups of fabrics have reached record yardages for the period and in many instances for all time within the scope of our records. In twenty of the most important groups of carded grey goods at the end of July, the decline in mill stocks from

the same period in 1935 was 134,434,000 yards. The comparative increase in unfilled orders was 278,144,000 yards. In eighteen groups of combed grey goods, stocks were reduced by 25,705,000 yards and unfilled orders increased 111,170,000 yards. In eight groups of colored carded fabrics the decrease in mill stocks from 1935 was 28,823,000 yards and the increase in unfilled orders was 69,018,000 yards. Napped fabrics show a decline of 32 million yards in mill stocks and 29 million yards greater in unfilled orders. In seven groups of finished and fabricated products, there is a reduction of nearly 10 million yards in mill stocks and an increase of over 41 million yards in unfilled orders. Combined, these groups, which represent the major part of the cloth industry, show a reduction from 1935, of mill stocks amounting to 230,962,000 yards and an increase in unfilled bookings of 528,332,000 yards.

August developments to date have maintained this relative statistical position, with further decreases in mill stocks and only slight recessions in unfilled orders, despite a less active primary market in the past few weeks. Since these figures are typical, to a greater or less extent, of individual fabric groups, they supply trustworthy evidence that the channels of distribution are once again open to the free flow of merchandise from mill to consumer. The unusual phenomenon of expanding demand in the primary market during the late spring and summer was a contraseasonal development which had its source in the continuing demand for more goods on the part of the ultimate consumer. This development has not been confined to the trade in cotton goods. Every index of trade, industry and business activity in general brings the conclusion that people have more money and are willing to spend it for the things they want.

RETAIL SALES

For our industry, the most reliable measure of final consumption is the growth of retail sales. This has been a cumulative experience since 1933. During the years 1934 and 1935, when cotton goods production receded to almost depression figures, consistent gains were being reported by all retail sales channels. Cotton goods are rarely segregated in the retail figures but private reports have encouraged a reasonable assumption that the rates of increase have been at least proportionate to the increases in total sales. Summer sales of cotton products probably out-distanced the average rate of increase. It is significant that the firms which rank among the largest distributors of cotton goods have achieved the highest rates of increase in dollar volume of sales. In the enclosed tabulation of published reports new all-time records of Penney, Ward and Sears Roebuck are noted. For the July period, Sears' sales, for 1936 were over 32% ahead of 1935 which in turn was about 39% over 1934. The 1936 period was more than double that for 1933, but this is hardly a fair comparison since retail prices in 1933 were not on a comparable basis. New records for this company have just been announced in a 37.3% gain over last year for the period July 17th to August 13th, bringing total sales from February 1st to August 13th up to \$251,296,881, a 24% increase over the 1935 comparable period.

The supplementary enclosure of July reports from

chain stores and mail order houses accentuates the larger rates of increase over 1935 during recent months. The same trend is noticeable in the figures on department stores, as collected by the Federal Reserve Board from the various districts. The average increase in July over the entire country was 14%, June 15%, May 12%, and for the first seven months 11%. For the entire year of 1935, the estimated increase over 1934 was 14%. Private estimates from conservative department store leaders in this district reckon a 15% increase in department store business this fall over the considerable expansion experienced in the fall of 1935. Since normally, about 55% of the total year's retail business is done in the last half against 45% in the first six months, this expectation does not seem ill founded, especially in view of the consistent progress in practically every field of our economic activity. In dollar volume, estimates for 1936 approach 36 billion dollars against 32.6 billion last year, 28.6 billion in 1934, and slightly over 25 billion in 1933. These figures emphasize the cumulative character of these gains in retail consumption. The *New York Times* Annalist recently expressed the view that the current physical volume of retail trade is as great or greater than in 1929, because of the lower retail prices.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Comprehensive statistics on the wholesale dry goods business are not available. Recently, however, for the combined sales of a number of wholesale dry goods firms, the Department of Commerce reported a gain of 25.4% for June, 1936, as compared with June, 1935. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed an improvement of 22.4% in June for wholesale cotton goods firms in its district and for the first six months of 1936 a gain of 15.2%. This compared with an average gain of 8.4% for all classes of wholesale dealers in the New York Reserve district. The Philadelphia Federal Reserve District showed a six months improvement of 17%, compared with 1935 for wholesale dry goods firms for that district, and a 12% reduction in stocks. Trade paper reports, with special reference to wholesale dry goods houses in the West and South, discuss summer gains up to 50% compared with last year. A recent report from William R. Moore Dry Goods Company in Memphis stated that sales for July were 61% over July, 1935, and 40% over the corresponding period in 1934. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis reported an increase of 30.9% for June and 5.5% for six months in comparison with a year ago, with stocks on hand July 1st 5.8% under 1935. For the Richmond district wholesale dry goods houses improved 32.8% in June over last year and were 12.7% larger for the six months, with stocks 16.9% under those on hand June 30, 1935. Representing largely pressure for merchandise on the part of independent retail stores, these scattered statistics give further substantial evidence of a nationwide return to normal habits of satisfying wants and the possession of wherewithal to make these desires effective.

To this extra-seasonal activity in the channels of distribution, with increasing consumer sales and depletion of inadequate merchandise stocks, can be attributed the demands made upon the primary market not alone by these agencies but also by the converting trades, the gar-

ment and apparel trades, the work clothing manufacturers and all other divisions engaged in the finishing and fabricating of cotton products. Their experience has logically paralleled that of the distributing agencies. Operating on a hand-to-mouth basis practically since the end of 1933, stocks which had been kept low have become negligible, been replenished and have become depleted again. At no point has the flow of merchandise been choked or interrupted and primary mills have been continually besieged with urgent requests for shipments against contracts by all elements in the trade.

The hot and lengthy summer has been of material influence in shaping the desires of the consuming public to a larger use of cotton clothing and other apparel. This has been aided by the growing emphasis on sports and more leisure for participation in them. The increase in home building, in rentals, in marriages and births, which are effects of increased earning power, always means more yardage of cotton materials for ultimate consumption. The increased employment in the heavy industries and greater production by them, which have been in progress during the past two years, denote larger direct consumption of industrial fabrics in addition to satisfying the cotton goods wants of the individual workers and their families.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Examination of national economic developments during the year to date, in fields more distant from the cotton textile industry, brings the same conviction of cumulative progress that has already been noted in the business of dry goods distribution. A brief summary of certain fundamental situations supports the viewpoint that the current activity in production and distribution of cotton goods is a natural sequence to the hesitant course of the industry during 1934 and 1935 in the face of uninterrupted progress elsewhere.

The present population is around 128 million against an average of less than 116 million in those years. Assuming a normal rate of consumption at 64.34 yards per capita, production for the domestic market should be 8,235,000,000 square yards which, with an additional 200,000,000 square yards for estimated exports, would make a total of 8,435,000,000 square yards. For 1930 to 1935 total production for domestic use was only 40,536,000,000 square yards, or an average yearly shortage from our normal figure of around 1½ billion square yards.

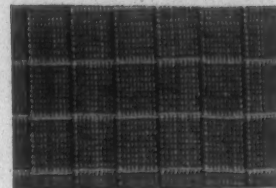
Making full allowance for the inroads in certain divisions of rayon, paper, jute and Japanese imports during recent years, expectation of a continuing higher level of consumer demand seems reasonable. Certainly, current price levels offer no obstacles. In the 1922-1929 period spot cotton ranged from a low of 12.15 cents per pound in 1926 to 37.65 in 1923. More often than not during this period, cotton ruled above 20 cents. Such staples fabrics as 80/80 print cloths were marketed in the grey at prices varying from a low of 9¼ cents per yard in 1926 to 15½ in 1923. 64/60 grey print cloths had a low of 6½ cents in 1926 and a high of 11¾ in 1923. On these and other fabrics where current market prices are sharply lower than the bottom of the 1922-1929 period, there would seem faint grounds for conjuring visions of

(Continued on Page 34)

Cotton Goods Markets Summary

Outlook Considered Very Favorable

By P. M. Carlisle



THE mill position on print cloths entering September is not as strong as that of a month ago, but is nevertheless better than seasonal. On standard print cloths, unfilled orders in the hands of mills are in excess of stocks by the equivalent of a little better than two weeks' current production. Sales for the month were equal to slightly over 50 per cent of production, and shipments during August were equal to nearly 200 per cent of production.

The necessity for building up last quarter backlog brought some price recessions in the final week of the month in standard numbers, and the lower prices did stimulate some last quarter buying, but mills still need some substantial business for that position.

The element which kept prices strong during August, a month which saw only minor declines, was the backlog built during the previous 2½ months. Mills are still in a good position with respect to September, but they need to build up during September because of the heavy current rate of shipments.

COTTON OUTLOOK

They will have little difficulty in achieving this objective if the expected decline is shown in the Government's cotton crop estimate. Most Worth Street observers believe the crop lost at least 500,000 bales during August, largely in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Those States normally produce about 40 per cent of the cotton crop, and for that reason, the drouth there is serious to the crop as a whole.

If the expected decline is made in the September cotton estimate, it is likely to bring a fair advance in raw cotton values which would be the signal for resumption of active gray cloth trading. It is highly important for the mills to have the next buying movement start fairly early in September, since they would then be in a position where advances in prices of a moderate character could be put through. If September is as quiet as August was, the last quarter is likely to be a difficult period, so far as standard print cloths is concerned. And, whether with good reason or not, it is a fact that other gray cloths follow the lead of print cloths.

COLORS GOODS STRONG

The colored goods position is impregnable, and will inevitably remain strong through the end of the year, without respect to what may happen in either raw cotton or in print cloths. Many mills have their remaining 1936 production solidly sold right now, and buyers are pressing them for more goods.

Such articles of domestics as sheets, pillow cases, towels

and bedspreads are well sold and the price position is likely to remain strong. Jobbers in the last week or two have begun to place holiday specifications, both for towels and towel sets in packages, and there is some indication that a serious shortage of these may develop before October.

Most converters by now have completed the rounding out of their spring coarse yarn fancy goods lines, so far as such fabrics as checks, dobbies and print cloth yarn novelties are concerned. Their initial orders have been sufficient to indicate their confidence in an active season, and mills making such goods are counting on heavy re-orders, which, however, are not likely to develop for some weeks yet.

HEAVY SUITINGS

An important development for spring is the broadening demand for heavy suitings of cotton and cotton mixtures. Partly because of the advantages of pre-shrinking processes, and partly because of the generally rising price trend on goods of all descriptions, suitings of cotton for women are running into better volume, and numerous sales have been made of novelties for the women's wear trade. The sharkskin fabric which was so active in the women's wear field in the season just closing has attracted a good deal of interest to cotton suitings and skirtings designed in a general way to meet that vogue with a low-priced cotton fabric. Herringbone weaves, oxford types, colored yarn numbers, acetate stripes and cross-dyed fabrics, all using coarse cotton yarns for a heavy fabric, have sold in a wide variety of patterns. The same field is being invaded successfully in the current fall season by cotton mills making spun rayon mixtures, notably with cross-dye effects. Many of these can be utilized for spring by the simple expedient of reversing the dyes, making the base fabric light and the decoration dark.

PRINTED FABRICS

The picture of converted and printed fabrics remains strong. Percales have sold consistently through the last several weeks at the basis of 12c for 80 squares to cutters. Some instances have cropped up where secondary brands have sold at concessions, but these have been insufficient either to cause any worry or any great amount of pressure on the standard brands.

PROFITABLE OPERATIONS EXPECTED

Those who take a long view of the cotton goods market as a whole are convinced that the basis has been laid for profitable operations over a period of years. They point

(Continued on Page 24)

AS Unlike

AS PEAS IN A POD

● Peas in a pod may look exactly alike . . . in color, in size, in shape . . . but naturalists know that these seemingly identical peas have huge inherent differences—one may engender a sturdy race, another a race of weaklings.

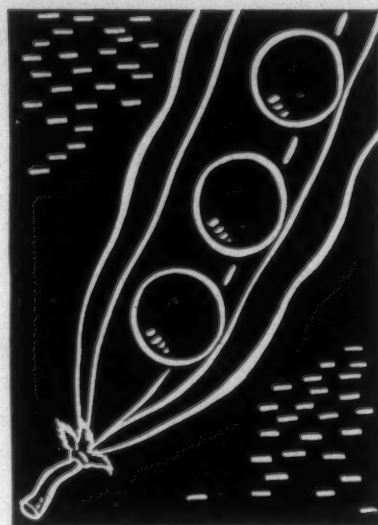
PEAS . . . and MOTORS! In both, the possibilities for inherent differences are great.

Motors can be built of light materials so that they will hold together and fulfill their electrical characteristics . . . but what about their mechanical durability?

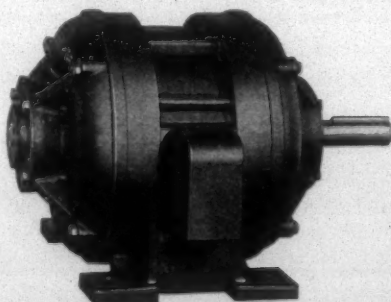
Allis-Chalmers Motors excel because they were distinctly designed and developed for severe industrial duty. They were not developed through our electrical department alone, but through our electrical department working closely in conjunction with all the highly specialized knowledge and experience of all the various departments of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., builders of the most diversified line of machinery on the American continent.

Allis-Chalmers Motors have been designed and built not only to deliver their electrical characteristics precisely, but to take a beating day after day and year after year and continue to deliver them faithfully. They are the sturdiest motors on the market—bar none.

Their great mechanical strength reduces maintenance costs to the minimum and extends their life beyond that of all less sturdily constructed motors, making them the most profitable motor buy on the market today.



The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. builds standard motors of every type from 1 hp. up—also motors for special application



MOTOR DIVISION
ALLIS-CHALMERS



M I L W A U K E E W I S C O N S I N

Textile Waste Treatment and Recovery

THE Textile Foundation, Inc., now has made available a report on "Textile Waste Treatment and Recovery."

The material presented in this 118-page booklet was collected during a thorough survey of the field of liquid textile waste disposal. The survey included an extended search of domestic and foreign literature and study of numerous unpublished research reports, consultation with the leading chemists and engineers experienced in the field, and examination of many plants now treating textile wastes. All up to date information concerning textile waste disposal is summarized in the report submitted to the Textile Foundation.

The report, although technical in nature, is written in layman's language. It should be useful to manufacturer, chemist, engineer and student interested in problems of waste disposal. Particular care has been taken to provide basic information concerning both textile manufacturing and sanitary engineering. This has been done in order that the report will be useful to both the engineering group and the textile group who co-operate in solving pollution problems.

Among the subjects dealt with in the report are: stream pollution and requirements for purified effluents; textile processes and the nature of the wastes produced; reduction of liquid wastes within the mill and the recovery of by-products; the methods used for treating textile wastes and the application of these methods for the treatment of certain specific wastes; the treatment of textile wastes in combination with municipal sewage; descriptions and diagrams of plants treating straight industrial wastes, and wastes in combination with sewage; and finally the need for research in the field of textile waste disposal, with suggested problems. For the use of those who wish to go into more detail concerning certain phases of the problem, a classified bibliography of 340 references is included.

A summary of the report says:

"Although it is not possible to summarize all the information presented in this report, there are certain important points concerning the treatment and recovery of textile wastes which merit final emphasis.

"The treatment of textile wastes becomes necessary when the purity of a stream is damaged to the extent that a nuisance is created or serious economic losses are incurred by users of the stream for purposes other than waste disposal.

"Different standards of purity should be selected for various streams depending upon the purposes for which they are used, and the textile wastes discharged should then be purified sufficiently to maintain these stream standards.

"There are not many possibilities for realizing a profit from the recovery of by-products, but frequently when waste treatment is required, recovery or re-use offers a means of reducing the over-all expense of disposal. The volume of waste to be purified may be materially reduced

by the use of modern equipment and the careful control of operations within the mill.

"Although many textile waste treatment plants have been built which operate satisfactorily, there are wide differences of opinion as to which methods are most satisfactory for treating the various textile wastes.

"Since wastes from different mills differ in character, some experimentation at each mill is required in order to select the proper treatment.

"Chemical precipitation methods have been found to provide satisfactory and usually sufficient treatment for wastes which are not exceptionally high in organic content, e.g., wastes from dyeing and finishing operations, while chemical precipitation followed by mechanical filtration or biological purification is generally required for the wastes containing large amounts of organic matter, e.g., wastes from deterging operations. Soaps, oils and waxes in a waste interfere with chemical precipitation. Certain dye wastes which do not respond to chemical precipitation must be purified by bleaching or by using an absorptive material to remove the color. The cost of treating a waste by chemical precipitation generally lies between 10 and 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. The satisfactory operation of any treatment plant depends on scientific and conscientious control.

"Where possible, the best method of disposing of textile wastes is to discharge them into the domestic sewers. Some preliminary treatment of textile wastes will frequently be required. When the municipal sewage is treated biologically, sulphur dye wastes and certain other wastes should never be discharged into the domestic sewers without preliminary purification. The presence of textile wastes in domestic sewage materially increases the expense of operating a municipal disposal plant. This additional expense should be properly apportioned among the manufacturers.

"Past research has related almost entirely to the solution of local problems. This past work has been, for the most part, the trial and error type of experimentation. Fundamental research is needed to determine the colloidal and electrical nature of the substances carried in textile wastes and to work out methods for removing the various types of polluting matter.

"Co-ordination of research and dissemination of information by an organization supported by the textile industry is desirable.

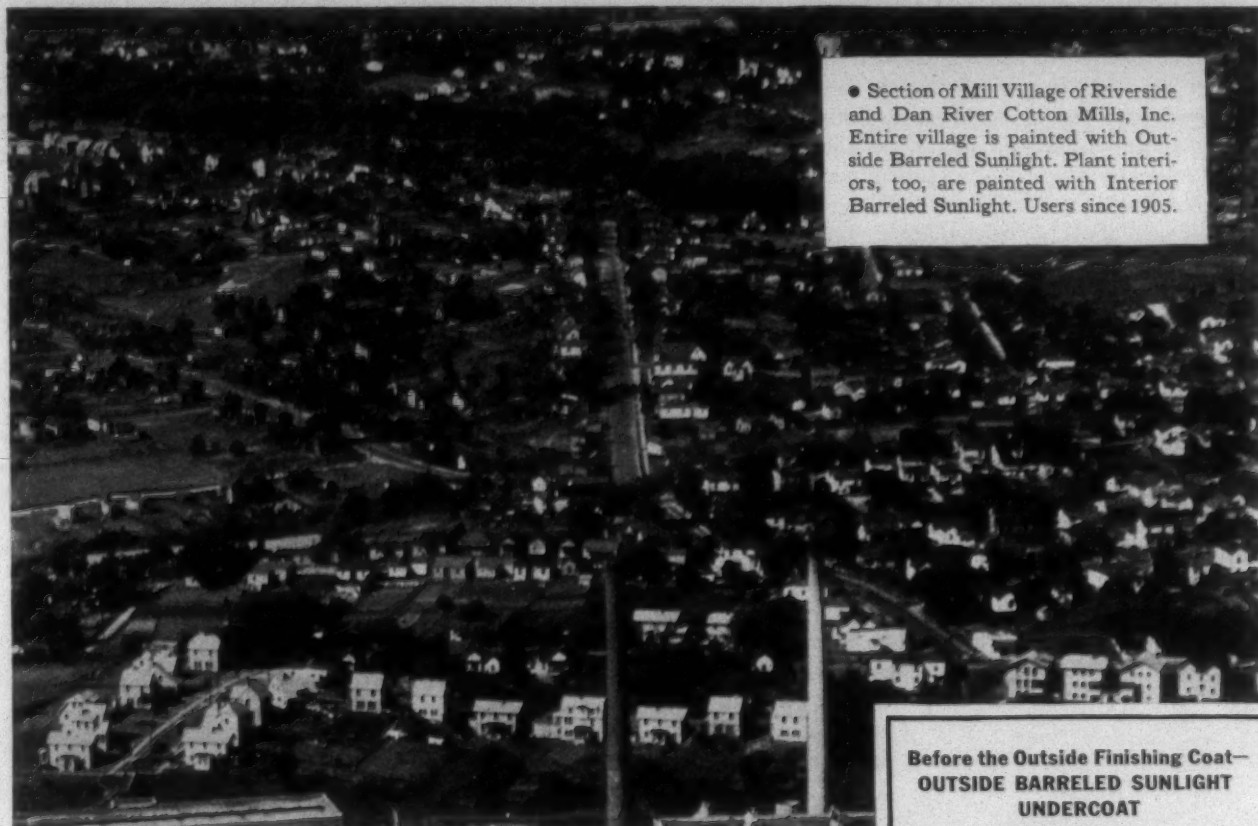
"Each textile waste disposal problem involves so many complicating factors that its solution must not be undertaken hurriedly. The requirements in each case must provide for justice and must be founded on sound principles of economic conservation. A thorough study of the technical phases of each problem is necessary. The solution of these complex problems can be attained only by continuous endeavor and by sympathetic co-operation on the part of both the manufacturer and the authority."

A number of copies are available for complimentary distribution to those especially interested in problems of

(Continued on Page 34)

SAVE MONEY

in Mill Village Maintenance



● Section of Mill Village of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc. Entire village is painted with Outside Barreled Sunlight. Plant interiors, too, are painted with Interior Barreled Sunlight. Users since 1905.

FIRST PAINTINGS cost less when you use Outside Barreled Sunlight. For, in spite of its slightly higher price per gallon, you need less paint per job. Tremendous spreading and covering powers insure that. And this also means very real savings where painting costs are greatest—in time and labor.

Repaintings, too, cost less... *when they come.* This unusually durable exterior paint wears slowly, smoothly, evenly. Surfaces are left in better

shape to receive their new coat... less time and labor for scraping and sandpapering!

This "whitest of all outside whites" is also made in 32 rich, handsome, surprisingly clean-looking colors. Write for a more detailed description and free color chart to U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, 5-1 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I. Branches or distributors in all principal cities. (For Pacific Coast, W. P. Fuller & Company.)

Before the Outside Finishing Coat— OUTSIDE BARRELED SUNLIGHT UNDERCOAT

It's as important as the finishing coat—the *undercoat* of any exterior painting job! Outside Barreled Sunlight Undercoat does a real job of priming... It *penetrates and bonds*, providing a film that readily takes and holds the Outside Barreled Sunlight Finishing Coat. Highly pigmented, Outside Barreled Sunlight Undercoat produces a *harder drying* film than the more elastic finishing coat. This is vital to longer wear. It brushes easily, covers better, and dries nearly "flat" with just the right "tooth" to allow quick, easy application of finishing coat.

OUTSIDE BARRELED SUNLIGHT



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Twist And Tension In Yarns

THE assembled and twisted single yarn or thread has three characteristics that may be varied or modified by the method of assembling and twisting. These are strength, appearance, and elasticity, and each of these properties depend primarily on the degree of twist inserted in the doubled yarn, and the tension under which the singles are doubled together.

Twist exists in the cotton fibre and consists of a varying number of convolutions, the amount of such having an important effect on the strength and lustre of the finished single yarn and incidentally on the strength and appearance of the doubled thread. Too much emphasis therefore cannot be laid on the importance of these properties and their effects under various conditions and it behooves the doubler, if he requires to obtain the best results, carefully to consider them.

Before going into the question of the effects of twist in a doubled thread it would be best to understand the meaning of strength, appearance, and elasticity. By *strength* is meant the quality which a body possesses to withstand a force without rupturing, whilst by the term *appearance* applied to a yarn we mean the refractive property that the yarn possesses along with the feel, etc. The term *elasticity* expresses the property that the yarn has of returning to its original form after distortion and exists to some degree in any cotton fibre or yarn. The strength of a doubled yarn depends primarily on the amount of twist put into the yarn along with the direction, that is either weft-way or twist-way, whilst the condition necessary to elasticity is flexibility and this exists in all cotton yarns.

In considering the effect of twist inserted in a two-fold yarn it must be remembered that the ordinary twist is always in a reverse direction to that of the singles. A single yarn is allowed to twist on itself will do so in an opposite direction to that of the inserted twist and will continue to do so until a state of balance exists. In this process, however, the twist that has been inserted in the two-fold has been taken out of the singles and the resultant thread will be said to be balanced. The condition of the yarn will be soft and yielding and to all intents and purposes will have no commercial value. In appearance it will show the two ends quite distinctly and the elasticity will probably not exceed that of the single thread.

For all values of single twists there will be a best doubling twist at which maximum strength will be obtained. Practice has shown that the strongest doubled yarn will be obtained by using a low twisted single and a high doubling twist, the latter being carefully chosen. Under normal circumstances increasing the amount of twist in the singles will cause a decrease in the strength of the folded yarn. As the twist is increased in the two-fold, it will continue to take a diminishing quantity of twist from the singles but this additional twist in the two-fold will combine the fibres in the single yarns and the core will become firmer. Still further additional turns will increase the strength until the optimum point is reached,

any further increase after this causing a corresponding decrease in the doubled yarn strength.

In giving consideration to the two-fold thread strength, the question of lustre must not be forgotten. Lustre and strength are to some extent incompatible and the best results as regards lustre are obtained when low twisted singles to the seven-tenths ratio. This, however, necessitates a low doubling twist and the tensile strength of the resultant yarn will be low. When, therefore, both lustre and strength are required a medium twist singles doubled to the above ratio should be used. If the yarns are doubled to this ratio under high tension a noticeable increase in lustre is obtained.

As regards extensibility, the maximum is obtained when the doubling twist is zero, that is, when the two singles are parallel to each other and also when the doubling twist is excessively high. Neither type of doubled yarn, however, is of any commercial use. Between these limits the extensibility decreases with the increase in doubling twist up to the seven-tenths ratio, after which a gradual increase is obtained. These remarks apply when using a traveler of constant weight, any increase in traveler tension will cause an increase in extensibility.

From the above remarks the importance of selecting the correct weight of traveler will at once be apparent as it is seen that all the above results are influenced to some extent by the traveler weight. Other things being constant, a heavy drag during doubling will affect the resultant yarn in the following ways: (1) Increase the tensile strength; (2) Decrease the extensibility; (3) Decrease slightly the snarling twist; and (4) Increase the lustre.

With a lighter drag the strands of singles will form a greater spiral than would otherwise be and as a consequence the bow of the yarns will be more acute, thus the yarn will have greater extensibility. On the question of elasticity as affected by the twist and the doubling tension arises the consideration of take-up and its effects on the resultant doubled yarn count. The twist removed from the single during doubling causes an elongation of the component yarn and the doubling twist is inserted in a greater length of yarn than has been allowed for. The effect is equivalent to a slight increase in the speed of the front roller, that is, fewer turns per inch are inserted. This effect will predominate at low doubling twists and as the twist is increased the contraction arising from such will also increase, until it will become necessary to arrest this extension of the singles. At this point the extension effect will be at its maximum and, as a consequence, there will be a maximum loss of doubling twist. The ratio of the doubled to single twist at which this will occur shows a tendency to decrease as the counts become finer. It will be necessary for the doubler to allow for this contraction the amount of such allowances being obtained only by experiment.

In all the above remarks, the points referred to relate

(Continued on Page 34)

Should Improve Cotton Varieties To Meet Foreign Competition

The most effective method by which American cotton grows can meet foreign competition is through improvement in the breeding of cotton and the development of better varieties, according to J. O. Ware, senior agronomist in the division of cotton and other fibre crops of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The possibilities open to scientific breeding, Mr. Ware declared, include the development of cotton of longer and more uniform staple length to meet local conditions in the cotton belt; the breeding of types better adapted to mechanical harvesting methods; the production of cottons of special staple lengths to meet special manufacturing needs and supplant the \$10,000,000 worth of Egyptian cotton now imported annually; improvement in the oil content of cottonseed, and further improvement in resistance to the boll weevil.

"Conditions have arisen during the past five or six years which make it necessary to go forward in breeding and improvement work more rapidly than in the past," he asserted. "While the United States was improving the staple length and quality of its cotton, other countries were doing the same thing, many of them by importing seed of the best North American varieties and adapting these varieties to their own conditions.

"As some of the larger consuming countries, following a policy of national self-sufficiency, have attempted to pro-

duce the cotton they need or to purchase it from other countries with which they have a favorable trade balance, there has been a falling off in the demand for American cotton. It would seem that if these markets are to be regained, it will be necessary for the United States to produce better cotton than is grown anywhere else in the world.

"It seems necessary, therefore, not only to continue to improve the staple length and uniformity of American cotton but to breed into the new strains other quality factors that will enable the United States to compete successfully with other countries."

Large areas in the United States are now producing cottons of very short staple that must compete with similar types from India and other countries, Mr. Ware pointed out, and while some of these sections are more or less arid and do not seem to be adapted to the production of long-staple uplands, there is ample evidence to indicate definitely that cottons of longer and more uniform staple than they are now growing can be produced if breeders are given an opportunity to develop strains suited to local conditions.

"There is also the question of improving the grade and quality of the crop by breeding strains better suited to harvesting methods practiced in different parts of the cotton belt," he continued. "Mechanical harvesters for cotton are still in the experimental stage, but it is entirely possible that the mechanical picker might be made much more effective if types of cotton better adapted to this method of harvesting were bred.

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• Write for Bulletin 513, giving technical data.

Novelty Yarns Provide Profitable Specialty

SOME interesting information regarding the possibilities of the profitable production of novelty yarns are contained in the current issue of the *Saco-Lowell Bulletin*. In describing the operation of its novelty yarn twister, the company gives the following general information regarding novelty yarns:

"It does not require elaborate weaves or fancy looms to make some very novel and sightly fabrics which are in trend with the current market both in the apparel and decorative trades.

"Many attractive effects are obtainable through the use of novelty yarns, which can be made on the Saco-Lowell Novelty Twister.

"For the mill engaged in the production of fancy goods of any description, there is no investment which will earn a quicker or greater return than in novelty twisters. These machines furnish an outlet for the creative ability or designing instinct of the mill man. There is no practical limit to the combination or variety of novelties which can be produced, and with a little experience and practice the average mill man can become quite adept in the creation of these decorative yarns. The common textile fibres, cotton, wool, rayon, spun rayon, and silk may be used singly or in combination with each other in producing novelties. In this way it is possible to extend the field of these fibres to cover the entire range of fabrics found on the market today.

"The ability to create and produce these novelties rapidly is of advantage to weaving mills, since fabrics of originality can be designed, woven, and marketed quickly, before a profitable price level is affected by competitive fabrics.

"Many novel effects in the common weaves can be produced by the introduction of a few ends of novelty yarn in the warp or filling; when these novelty yarns are used in weaves different from the ground weave, the range of effects is again multiplied.

"The combination of novelty twisters and plain looms or knitting machines is fruitful of hundreds of different effects, but when the versatility of the dobby and the jacquard is added to that of the novelty twister, then the mill has at its command an equipment, the scope of which is boundless as far as new and novel effects are concerned.

"This scope for novelty work so far has referred only to goods in the greige. When the effect of color is added, the field may rightly be considered as bounded only by the ability of the mill man to create and find use for the fabrics, with many new effects, which can be produced by equipment consisting of novelty twisters in combination with plain looms, dobbies, jacquards or knitting machines.

CONSTRUCTION OF FANCY YARN

"In general all fancy yarns consist of two or more combinations, as follows:

"(1) A base or core yarn, around which the end intended to create the fancy effect is twisted.

"(2) The effect yarn, which forms the design or embellishment.

"(3) The binder yarn which holds the effect yarn in place on the base or core yarn, and prevents its slipping while being wound or passing through the shuttle eye or knitting needle.

"The yarns used for any one of these components may be either single or ply, greige or colored, wool, cotton, rayon, or any combination thereof.

THE NOVELTY TWISTER

"Any twister can be converted into a novelty twister by installing the Saco-Lowell Novelty Head Attachment, two sets of rolls, and other necessary accessories.

"The two sets of rolls, each with its own set of stands and bearings, are arranged in a vertical position. The upper roll is generally used to deliver the base or core thread through suitable guides to the traveler, and ultimately to the bobbin. The lower rolls are used to deliver the effect yarn to the base yarn.

"The lower set of rolls runs at a constant speed, while the motion of the upper set is governed by the risers in the pattern chain. They control the clutch which transmits the motion to the upper set of rolls. As the riser in the pattern chain passes under the clutch lever, the clutch is released, and the upper set of rolls stops until the riser passes from under the lever, when the clutch re-engages. The spacing of the risers thus determines the design produced by the effect yarn. Whenever the upper set of rolls stops, a bunch, nub, loop, or snarl is produced on the base yarn.

"The gearing is so arranged that it is possible to drive the rolls at practically any relative speed from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ up to 1 to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Special guides are provided that at the back bar and at the thread board, making it possible to secure definite yarn positions and tensions.

"In making these novelty yarns, it is very convenient to have the twister equipped with the Saco-Lowell Independent Twist Gearing and the Saco-Lowell Reversible Tape Drive, as many of the yarns require two twisting processes with the twist opposite in the successive stages.

"Flexibility of twist arrangement is essential, because the degree of twist, as well as its direction, is a very important factor in the production of novelty effects.

PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF NOVELTY YARNS

"The principal classes of novelty yarns are as follows:

"(1) Corkscrew, spiral, covered, flake.

(Continued on Page 16)

BEWARE OF



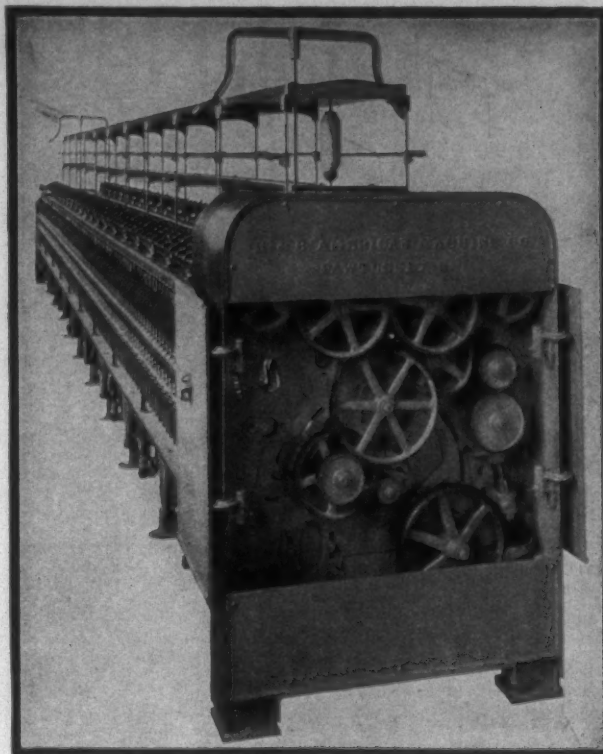
VIBRATION!

In the earthquake we see vibration in its worst form.

Vibration in textile spinning machinery is, of course, far less violent, but for that very reason more insidious. It wears out bearings prematurely and reduces the life of rings and travelers. This results in increased cost of upkeep, shorter machine life and increased production cost due to an excessive number of ends down.

H & B Spinning Frames have always been very sturdily built to reduce vibration to a minimum and the new Model B is no exception to the rule. It has the modern, heavy, box type head end with all gears extra wide faced. Samsons also are designed to provide extra strong, rigid support for the machine.

The creel (metal bound) is built with upright side rods which are securely bolted through the deck board to cast iron cross girts. Thrust of builder motion is carried on special ball bearing and collar. Ring rails are of the interlocking type, jointed at the lifting rod head. Spindles are designed for heavy duty with large oil capacity base and can be furnished with roller bearings if desired. Superpolished rings allow for higher speeds and longer traveler life.



While minimizing vibration and its effects, the Model B also offers all other modern improvements as listed herewith.

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- Samsons accurately milled for roller beams and spindle rails, and slotted to allow for adjustment of latter.
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- Four Roller Long Draft when specified.
- Reversible Tape Drive when specified.
- Equipped for Large Package Spinning when specified.



MODEL B

SPINNING FRAME

Personal News

Drenan Pike, of Anderson, S. C., is now overhauling No. 2 plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Ralph Davis, of LaGrange, Ga., is now night overseer weaving, Opelika Mills, Opelika, Ala.

C. B. Butler, of Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Clanton, Ala.

M. J. Bates, of LaFayette, Ala., is now cloth room overseer, Alabama Mills, Clanton, Ala.

R. M. Robinson has been promoted to master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Clanton, Ala.

T. J. Davis, Jr., has been promoted from section to second hand, Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

I. J. Simmons has resigned as second hand in carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Mill No. 5; Pineville, N. C.

D. E. Carter has been promoted from first shift section man to overseer spinning on second shift, Springs Cotton Mills, Plant No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

Roy McCallister has been promoted from loom fixer to assistant overseer weaving on first shift in new weave room, Springs Cotton Mills, Plant No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

N. L. Padgett has been promoted from loom fixer to assistant overseer weaving in new weave room, Springs Cotton Mills, Plant No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

C. W. Carruthers has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in weaving, Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

F. C. Benoit, of Louisville, Ky., has moved to Chicago where he has been appointed superintendent of the Textile Products Industries, Inc.

Frank Goldberg, from Troy, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the Piedmont Shirt Company, Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Ella Thrower has been made second hand, cloth room No. 1 plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

M. C. Gantt, of Eton Mills, Shelby, N. C., is now overseer cloth room No. 2 plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Wilton Todd, for some years manager of the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., has been transferred to a similar position at the Mollohon plant of Kendall Mills at Newberry.

W. H. Tedford, overseer of spinning at the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., has been made assistant manager of the Mollohon plant of the company, Newberry, S. C.

W. P. Johnson, who has been assistant manager of the Mollohon plant of Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been promoted to manager of the company's plant at Paw Creek, N. C.

R. B. Lewis has been made sales manager of the thread department of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, and will make headquarters at the Philadelphia offices of the company.

M. R. Cranford, Clemson textile graduate of 1933, has resigned as instructor in textiles at Clemson Textile School to accept a position with Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

W. J. Carter, who recently resigned as vice-president of the Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C., has been elected a vice-president of S. Slater & Sons. He will divide his time between the Slater plant at Slater, S. C., and the New York offices of the company.

John A. Law, president of Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed chairman of a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce to study prices and distribution with especial attention to efforts of the government, to regulate prices and distribution in the wholesale and retail field.

W. E. Tarrant, Clemson textile graduate of 1927, has accepted the position of assistant professor of weaving in Clemson Textile School. For the past six years Mr. Tarrant has been head of the weaving division of the Textile School at Auburn, Ala.

State College Textile Graduates Promoted

M. M. Tuttle, a graduate of the North Carolina State College Textile School, class of 1935, has been promoted to superintendent of weaving at the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Thomas H. Nelson has resigned his position as a teacher in the Textile Department of Clemson College to accept a position as technician with Penick & Ford. He is a son of Dean Thomas Nelson and received his Bachelor and Master's degrees from the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

J. S. Hardin, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, class of 1935, who has been an overseer with the Du Pont Rayon Company plant at Richmond, Va., has accepted a position in a rayon plant in Argentina.

B. H. Bolch, a recent textile graduate of North Caro-

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lina State College, is now connected with the designing department of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C. He is a son of Max Bloch, of the Lamport Textile Company, New York City.

E. G. Spier has been transferred from the Alta Vista plant of the Burlington Mills Company to the superintendency of their plant at Roanoke, Va. Mr. Spier is a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

Henry Burrus, Jr., who has been connected with the Martha Mills, textile division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Thomaston, Ga., has become associated with the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., in the industrial engineering department. Mr. Burrus graduated from the Textile School of North Carolina State College in 1932.

Greenwood Mills Has Winning Golf Team

Greenwood, S. C.—A beautiful silver cup was presented to the golf team of the Greenwood Mills which recently won the championship of the Piedmont Textile Golf Association at a delightful luncheon at the Greenwood Golf Club House.

The cup was offered to the winning team by the Swan-Finch Oil Corporation of New York and the presentation was made by L. R. Collins, of Greenville, State representative of the company.

The Greenwood team owed much to the late Tom Nichols and the high esteem in which he was held was shown at the luncheon when Mr. Jones asked that every man present bow for a moment in silent tribute to him.



Front Row, Left to Right—Benson Sizemore, H. R. Hart, J. A. Fowler, J. F. Chalmers, L. R. Collins.

Second Row—J. A. Bolton, James Bolton, J. B. Harris, Raymond Banes, Lee Pickens, L. B. Adams, E. B. Henderson, E. P. Wideman, R. P. Alexander, Stanley Ryan, H. B. Jones.

Mr. Nichols was succeeded as president by J. A. Fowler, who also served as manager with James Bolton as business manager, and Ben Sizemore, Raymond Banes, Lee Pickens, Johnnie Bolton, Ed Coleman and Cebran Pickens as the other members.

At the end of the season James Bolton made the low score for the team and was awarded six golf balls by the mill company and a shirt by Rosenbergs.

Lee Pickens came second and was awarded a smoking stand by Spratt Bros. Furniture Company, and Ed Coleman was awarded a shirt by T. J. Bolton for third place.

J. B. Harris, H. R. Hart, Joe Chalmers and L. B. Adams were hosts at the luncheon.


In addition to the visitors, E. L. Henderson, who furnished transportation for the players, was a special guest.

Players—Benson Sizemore, J. A. Fowler, J. A. Bolton, James Bolton, Raymond Baynes, Lee Pickens.

Hosts—J. F. Chalmers, J. B. Harris, L. B. Adams, H. R. Hart.

Guests—R. P. Alexander, Stanley Ryan, H. B. Jones, president of Golf League, E. P. Wideman, newspaperman, E. B. Henderson, L. R. Collins.

Other mills in the association are Dunean, Appalachia, Greer, Victor-Monaghan, Parker District, Southern Bleachery, Union Bleachery, Slater Manufacturing Company and Poe Mill.



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Novelty Yarns Provide Profitable Specialty

(Continued from Page 12)

"(2) Ratine, slub, seed, snarl, bouclé, loop.

"These are all regular twist except the seed, flake, slub, snarl and loop. These are made with irregular twist.

"Regular twisting is that in which two or more ends are delivered by a pair of rollers to the spindle at uniform rates. Irregular twisting is that in which the component ends are under perfect control, the rate of delivery being varied according to the design of the yarn.

ANALYSIS OF NOVELTY YARNS

"In general, the analysis of fancy yarns presents no special difficulties. The following routine will be found useful as a guide in planning a system suitable to any general case.

"The equipment needed consists of a twist counter, several dissecting needles to separate the different plies and yarns, a magnifying glass, a small pair of scissors, a yarn balance, and rule.

"After the sample is placed in the jaws of the twist counter, start the analysis by counting the twist in the last twisting process, noting its direction. At the completion of each twist determination, cut the sample right against the jaw at the dial end. Do not release it from the stationary end of the counter until all the twist determinations have been made, including the base yarn.

"As the analysis proceeds, carefully note the direction of the twist in each component yarn, as well as its final length, and the count and kind of material. All this data should be carefully recorded and checked by duplicate determinations. With this data in hand, it should be quite easy to duplicate the sample in a commercially satisfactory match.

"In noting the twist in the various component yarns, it

would be well to designate whether or not it is 'S' or 'Z' twist, as this eliminate quite a bit of uncertainty and confusion. It should be understood that a yarn has 'S' twist if held in a vertical position and the spirals conform in slope to the letter 'S'; and 'Z' twist if the spirals conform in slope to the center portion of the letter 'Z.' The 'S' twist is generally known as reverse twist in cotton spinning, and the 'Z' twist is known as regular twist.

HOW THE PRINCIPAL NOVELTY YARNS ARE MADE

"Corkscrew yarns are made by twisting a coarse effect yarn around a fine core yarn. The relative speed of the top and bottom rolls and the amount and direction of twist in the two yarns have a very definite effect on the final corkscrew.

"Spiral yarns are in the same general class as corkscrew yarns, but the spiral yarns are made with the effect yarn twisted much tighter than in the corkscrew. Here again the effect will be determined by the relative amount of effect yarn, and the manner in which its original twist has been inserted.

"Covered yarns are made by allowing an effect yarn to wrap around the core yarn. The effect yarn may be applied in either single or ply, with one or more effect ends. These effect ends are not twisted with the core yarn, but are wound on the surface, in a spiral form.

"Ratine yarns in general are made by twisting together a coarse soft twisted yarn with a fine count. The resulting yarn is then run through the novelty twister with the twist arranged in the opposite direction to the first passage. The relative speed of the two sets of rolls and the relative amount of twist in the first and second twisting determine the number of loops to the inch.

"Seed or bourette yarns consist of a core, either single or ply. At regular intervals, determined by the pattern

(Continued on Page 24)

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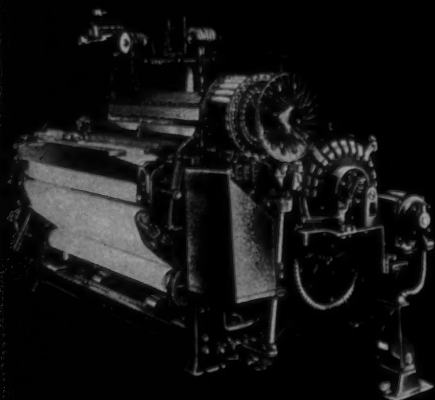
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Textile School Time

WITHIN the next two weeks, textile students will enter North Carolina State College, Clemson College, Georgia School of Technology and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Also in smaller numbers the two textile schools in Texas.

The time was when a boy or young man could remain in the mill and be more certain of advancement than his friend who entered a textile school but that day has passed.

The overseers, superintendents and managers of the future and to some extent the mill presidents and treasurers will be textile school graduates, and the young man who is ambitious and who expects to amount to something in the textile industry, should bestir himself in an effort to make some arrangement through which he can enter a textile school next week.

Government or N. Y. A. assistance to the extent of \$15 to \$20 per month is available to a limited number of students at each college and blanks for filing applications can be secured by addressing the Self Help Bureau at any college.

North Carolina State College is obliged under North Carolina law to accept a student's note for tuition (\$80 per year). Such notes require two endorsers.

We do not know whether or not similar arrangements are available in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Many cotton mills are willing to make loans

to young men who are desirous of attending textile schools, provided such young men have ability and a sincere desire for an education.

We regret that our recent suggestion to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association about the establishment of an American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Student Loan Fund, Inc., did not meet with more of a response, but it may yet bear fruit.

It would cost the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association less than \$100 to set up the organization and time would tell whether or not the predicted results were obtained.

Individuals and corporations would be able to deduct contributions in filing their income tax returns and it is our belief that substantial contributions would be made.

If a mill loans money to one of its young men employees, for the purpose of assisting him in attending a textile school, it is a loan and can not be deducted on income tax returns.

If they donate the same money to an organized student loan fund even with the provision that it is to be loaned to a specified boy, it is a legitimate deduction.

As a loan made by a mill to a boy will not mature until some time after his graduation, probably five or six years after the original loan is made, it may be forgotten or no great effort may be made to secure repayment.

If, however, the loan is made through an organized student loan fund, payment of all notes will be called for and the money will then be available for loans to boys, then entering textile schools. Over a period of years, even a moderate size fund will assist a large number of boys in securing a textile education.

That would mean not only, a better chance in life, for the boys but better trained overseers and superintendents for the textile industry.

We can not too strongly urge the young men in our mills, who have graduated from high schools, to make an earnest effort to secure enough funds to attend a textile school in one of our colleges.

Co-operation More Profitable

ALL those who have grasped the fact that co-operation is more profitable than conflict must perceive with resentment and anxiety the sinister note that underlies the attempt now being made to organize the steel industry in a big industrial union.

It is not a matter of securing justice for wage workers, or bettering conditions in the industry. Workers are free to organize and bargain collec-

Cotton goods present an appeal to the masses that belongs to no other fibre. This is clearly shown by the case of Russia. An interesting example recently came to our attention. It may not be typical of commercial exchangeability, but our informant, a traveler and publicist intimately familiar with Russian conditions, stated that one yard of finished cotton cloth could be exchanged among the people of Russia for embroidered household linens which in this country would be worth fifty times the retail value in this country of that same yard of cotton cloth.

C. T. Revere in weekly letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter

tively now in any plant, and to elect their representatives for the purpose. There are no genuine grievances that cannot be reasonably adjusted on the present basis. Steel workers now have shorter hours, better working conditions, and higher pay than ever before.

The appeal in this case is to class consciousness and class prejudice. It tells the worker that he is a member of a class with a fixed economic status; that he can better his condition only by organizing as a class to fight another class—the employers.

This whole idea is un-American in its concept, and destructive in its results.

In most cases American workers have rejected this interference by professional trouble makers and have refused to follow their Marxian doctrines.—*Exchange*.

Research In Wife Spanking

AT first sight we not only viewed with alarm, we actually paused to shudder at the following news item from Sudbury, Ontario, Canada:

The right of a night worker to spank his wife if breakfast isn't ready when he comes home was upheld Friday by Magistrate J. S. McKessock.

The judge dismissed an assault charge which Mrs. Pat Winters had brought against her husband, Edward.

Winters testified he came home from the mine where he is employed and found no breakfast ready. His wife came downstairs and prepared it. He followed her back to the bedroom and scored three hits with a flat palm.

Think of the possibilities if the idea spread to America and was whispered about from mill village to mill village. Think of the number of husbands who work at night in the mills and who, upon any given date, may come home to find their breakfasts late. Suppose some of the Brain Trusters, with their penchant for aping foreign customs, would seize upon the idea with avidity, not to mention gusto and whatever else Brain Trusters seize with and make it their own. Truly the dignity of American wifehood is threatened by this new foreign menace now rearing its ugly head among our midst.

On the other hand, keep thinking, if possible. Maybe a little refined wife spanking by night

shift men here and there is exactly what this country needs to speed up breakfast service. In the interest of fair play and scientific research, we are prepared to take a ballot upon the question. Vote for one.

Reports from irate and sleepy husbands, written after late breakfasts, will be welcomed by our WCA (Wife Control Administration). All such reports must be mailed in a plain envelope at senders' risk, and be based upon actual spanking tests. They must include data showing temperature of wife (before and after spanking), relative humidity of husband, speed of spanking palm and diameter of back roll. All night shift husbands must certify that spankings were absolutely confined to their own wives. No others need apply.

If our tabulations show that the percentage of late breakfasts vary indirectly with the ratio of spankings administered, we will take this thing up with Washington.

In the meantime all male night shift readers are urged to keep this in strictest confidence, that is, if they still expect to eat breakfast at home.

Senator Glass Says:

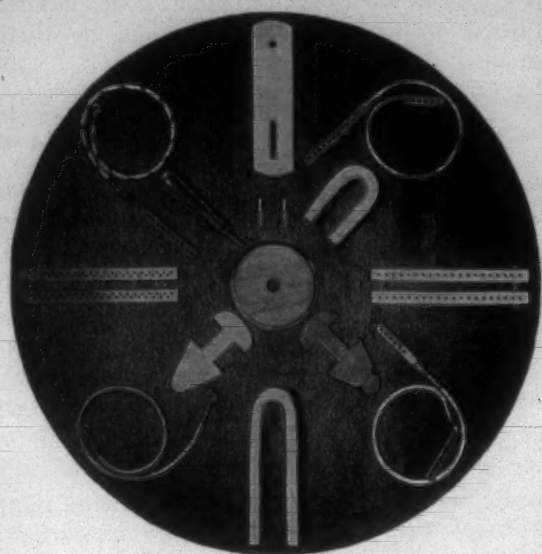
"I was amazed to note that a high official of the judiciary department of the Government asserted the other day in the shadow of Thomas Jefferson's tomb at Monticello, that the Constitution was not designed to 'curb Government enterprise' but to lead the Government.

"Patrick Henry was very much opposed to Virginia's ratifying the Constitution. His reasons went toward the proposition that it did not curb Government enterprise enough. And because of his efforts the first ten amendments were drafted.

"The Constitution was intended to curb Government enterprise when the Government hasn't got sense, patriotism or courage enough to curb itself and remain within constitutional limitations.

"Without the restraint that it embodies the Constitution would be a worthless piece of paper."

Rice Dobby Chain Co.



Millbury, Massachusetts

Mill News Items

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The American Finishing Company will soon install a tandem super sanforizing range which is to be built by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company. It will materially increase the plant's production of pre-shrunk fabrics.

LAGRANGE, GA.—The Dunson Mills are repainting the interior of the mill and building and putting on a new roof for the plant. All of the houses in the village have been repainted. The work is being handled by the Newman Construction Company.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The High Point Spinning Mills have been incorporated by George J. Johnson, Horace S. Haworth and Owen Reese.

The company has an authorized capital of \$100,000 and is understood to have been formed to take over and operate the High Point Yarn Mills which were sold by the trustee last week.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Startex Mills is planning for a complete new machinery installation in the print cloth division. A temporary closing will be necessary for this change to be made.

Operation of the toweling section will not be interrupted.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Representatives of the Hamrick group of textile mills in Cherokee County and the Hartsville Mill in Hartsville asked lower assessments in the first of hearings on property tax assessments before the State Tax Commission.

Representatives of plants in Greenville and Greenwood will be heard Thursday and Friday.

STATHAM, GA.—Plans have been completed and repair work begun on the warehouse building which will house a new manufacturing plant moving here from Atlanta.

The plant will employ around 150 people to start and will make three grades of men's and boys' trousers. They hope to be in operation by October 1st. The building will have over 12,600 square feet of floor space and will be under one roof with the exception of boiler rooms and heating system.

HICKORY, N. C.—Directors and officers of the Sterling Hosiery Mill, which will begin operations here within several weeks, were elected at an organization meeting of the company at the First National Bank here.

Directors are: D. S. Menzies, Sterling F. Menzies, P. C. Menzies, B. G. Menzies and J. J. Dell. From these the following officers were elected: D. S. Menzies, president; J. J. Dell, vice-president; and Sterling Menzies, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

The new mill will be located in the old Catawba Wholesale Company warehouse near Tenth street, which is now being renovated.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Machinery for operation of a knitting mill is being installed in a brick structure two

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July 14, 1932

Patent No. 1993531
March 5, 1935

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Mill News Items

miles from town on the Newland road by the Carolina Hosiery Mills, and operations should begin within five days—by the first of the week—according to C. T. Weston.

The company has on hand a government contract to manufacture a quantity of plain white army hose which is expected to keep it busy for four months.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Goodall Company, which has a leased plant here, probably will begin a construction program on its 10-acre site in South Knoxville next year, it was learned from Fred J. Mohr, superintendent of the firm's pants shop. The building will be three stories high, with about 75,000 square feet of floor space.

Mr. Mohr explained the company's lease on one of Brookside's buildings would expire in about two years. "To get the new building ready by the time the lease expires, we would begin planning it about September 1st, next year," he added. "Planning and construction would require about a year."

Reorganization Plans for American Cotton Mills

Plans for the reorganization, under Section 77-B of the national bankruptcy laws, for the American Cotton Mills, Inc., American Combed Yarn Corporation and the Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, have been filed with the Federal Court in Charlotte.

The plans, approved some time ago, and under which Robert Goldberg and Clyde Armstrong have been operating the mills as trustees, were made public last week.

Under plan for American Cotton Mills, a new corporation is to be organized, with Bessemer City as place of business and with capital stock of \$150,000 preferred and common stock of \$350,000. Preferred stock is to provide dividends at rate of 6 per cent and is to be used for settling indebtedness. Common stock is to be distributed pro rata to present common stockholders of American Cotton Mills, in lieu of stock they now hold and in consideration of sale to new corporation of property of American Cotton Mills.

Creditors of American Cotton Mills will be given option to settle claims by acceptance of 25 per cent in cash, or receive 50 per cent in preferred stock of new corporation.

The plan contemplates full payment of obligations created during trusteeship of American Cotton Mills, or assumption of claims by new corporation.

Plan for reorganization of American Combed Yarn Corporation, and Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, Inc., is as follows:

New corporation is to be organized with place of business either in Gastonia or Bessemer City, with capital stock of \$250,000 preferred, \$100,000 Class B preferred, and \$350,000 in common stock.

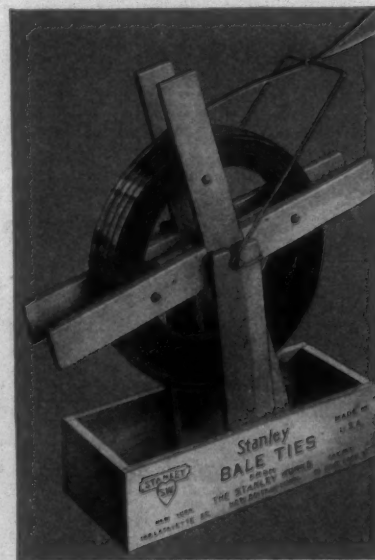
Preferred stock provides annual dividend payments of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually and to be cumulative. Failure or default in payment of dividend for two years

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would automatically give preferred stock same voting power as common stock.

The \$100,000 Class B preferred stock is to be issued as secondary to first issue of preferred stock. Provision is made for annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, if earnings justify, but not cumulative. No dividends are to be paid on this issue until all dividends are paid on preferred stock.

The \$350,000 common stock is not to receive any dividends until all dividends are paid on both issues of preferred stock, and no dividends at all unless earning and profits of corporation justify. Common stock will possess exclusive voting power, except in case of default of payments of dividends on first issue of preferred stock.

These terms represent capital structure of new corporation, to be formed for purpose of purchasing assets of American Combed Yarn Corporation, and Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills, and for effecting settlement of outstanding obligations.

Bond issue now outstanding of \$250,000 with accrued interest is to be paid as follows: Payment of \$25,000 in cash to be accepted by bondholders in full settlement of all interest in arrears.

Acceptance by bondholders of preferred stock issue of \$250,000 in settlement of bonds now held against property owned by American Combed Yarn Corporation, and Gastonia Thread Yarn Mills. First semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock is to be payable January 1, 1937, and similar amount semi-annually thereafter. Deed of trust securing above bonds is to be can-

celled and new corporation freed from indebtedness when preferred stock issue is accepted.

General creditors are to receive 25 per cent of their claims in Class B preferred stock in full settlement of claims as presented in an audit by trustees after their appointment on July 5, 1934, except such as have since been settled or invalidated by court.

Chas. H. Stone Opens Branch in Greenville

Chas. H. Stone, Inc., chemical manufacturer and distributor of Charlotte, has opened a warehouse in Greenville, S. C., it was learned from Mr. Stone, head of the company.

This expansion was made necessary by the increasing business in the Greenville zone, said Mr. Stone. Stocks of various items needed by the customers of the Greenville territory will be carried in the new warehouse.

State College Textile School Expects Record Enrollment

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, stated that the prospects for fall registration were very encouraging and that he expected the Textile School enrollment for the coming year would exceed the record of last year when the Textile School of State College enrolled more day students than any other textile school in America.

He said that applications for admission had been re-

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ceived from Canada to Mexico. Many of those applying for admission have had previous college work and now want to enter the Textile School and prepare themselves for service in the textile industry.

For several years the demand for graduates of this Textile School has exceeded the number of graduates, and Dean Nelson states that in his opinion this demand will continue to increase.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM M. McLOUD

Cherryville, N. C.—William M. McLoud, superintendent of the two plants of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company here, and of the Abernathy-Houser Mills at Statesville, was killed in an automobile accident near Laurinburg last Saturday. He was on his way to the coast when the accident occurred.

Mr. McLoud, who was 53 years old, was one of the best known superintendents in this section. He was actively interested in the work of the Southern Textile Association and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Gaston County Division of the organization. He was prominent in civic, religious and social circles here. He was a member of the Lions Club and Masonic orders.

Surviving Mr. McLoud are three sons and two daughters. Funeral services were conducted Monday.

HENRY MAXWELL

New York.—Henry Maxwell, treasurer of Deering, Milliken & Co., cotton goods sales agents, died last week at his home here. He had served with his company for 45 years and was widely known to cotton manufacturers both in the East and the North.

W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, said of Mr. Maxwell:

"Universally beloved by his associates and respected by all market elements for his sound, practical judgment, his standards were of the highest and there was no deviation for the sake of expediency. He was thorough to the core. Under his usual blunt and frank habit of speech, there was broad understanding and sympathy."

Weavers Meeting September 19th

The fall series of technical meetings sponsored by the Southern Textile Association will open with a meeting of the Weavers Division to be held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday, September 19th, at 10 a. m.

Smith Crow, superintendent of the Drayton Mills, who is chairman of the Division, will lead the discussion which will cover a number of questions on weaving.

Superintendents, overseers of weaving, second hands and others are urged to attend the meeting, Mr. Crow states in stressing the fact that the meeting is not confined to Association members only.

VINTON, VA.—Roanoke Weaving Company, a branch of the Burlington Mills, expects to begin operations about September 1st at Vinton, a Roanoke suburb, where a building has been erected. E. H. Wilkins, secretary of

the Burlington Mills, states the mill will start operation with only enough equipment to fill half the floor space.

Mr. Wilkins said the present plant was constructed so that additions might be made on one side.

ENKA, N. C.—The American Enka Corporation will build and equip a new gymnasium at its plant here. Contract for the new structure, which will have a seating capacity of approximately 4,500, has been awarded to the firm of Potter & Shackelford, Greenville, S. C.

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Rushton Cotton Mills are installing 108 Modl X Draper looms to replace older looms.

W. A. Brooks, superintendent of the Georgia-Kinmaid Mills Nos. 2, 3 and 5, Griffin, Ga., is recuperating from an operation which he recently underwent at a local hospital.

D. S. Menzies is president, J. J. Dell, vice-president, and Sterling Menzies, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the new Sterling Hosiery Mills, Hickory, N. C.

Z. G. Holtzclaw has resigned as overseer of carding at the Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the Crescent Spinning Company, Belmont, N. C.

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Cotton Goods Market Summary

(Continued from Page 6)

to the consistently strong position of mills making all descriptions of cotton goods despite the very high rate of consumption of raw cotton which has been built up over several months and apparently still is rising.

The original cause for this improvement unquestionably is the removal of both cotton and goods from Governmental control. With the AAA and the NRA both out of the way, mills for some months have been selling goods without any "protective clauses." When a buyer lays down an order now, he knows what the goods will cost when deliveries are made, and this is much more conducive to confident operations on future requirements than the old method of buying with clauses which might change values completely before delivery.

Coming in conjunction with an improvement in general business, the removal of the Government from the markets has had a very salutary effect on the prospects for profitable operation of cotton goods. The picture, however, is clouded by two other elements of potential danger.

The first of these is the Patman Act, which is still very confused despite various explanatory and expository discussions, both officially and unofficially. Right now, there seems to be no imminent danger of any broad changes in merchandising methods, but the mere fact that all sellers of everything will have to keep voluminous and detailed records, with the spectre of Government investigators hovering over their heads, brings one more element of uncertainty to business.

The other is the possibility that the pendulum of production may swing too far on the high side. Up to now, production increases appear to be justified, but there is no indication of any let-up in the rate of increase, and there is the danger that a point will be reached when it will outstrip even the substantially improved demand.

Novelty Yarns Provide Profitable Specialty

(Continued from Page 16)

chain, seeds are spaced on the core by stopping it while the effect yarn delivery continues. The intervals between the seeds in a single repeat are governed by the position of the effect yarn in the thread guide; the spacing between the repeats is governed by the pattern chain governing the clutch. The effect yarns may be of varying counts, fibres, and colors, and as many in number as may be desired, within the limits of the special thread guide.

"Snarl yarns fall into the class as seed yarn, the only difference being that the effect yarn is twisted very hard. When the effect thread is soft twisted, the excess yarn causes a loop instead of a snarl.

"Slub and flake yarns are in the same general class. They are made by twisting one or more ends of roving with a hard twisted single or two-ply yarn. The ends of roving are retarded or even stopped at intervals. While the roving is stopped, the twist runs into the base yarn. When the thick roving is running, the base yarn wraps around the effect yarn and acts as a binder.

"In conclusion, it should be understood that as a general condition the quantity involved in these novelty yarns is more or less limited insofar as the particular design and construction are concerned. Nevertheless, their production is very profitable as there is generally quite a fair return—depending on the skill with which the different fibres and colors are blended. These yarns are finding an increased use in the knitting and weaving trades which are always on the alert for something new and distinctive. We commend this branch of the industry to the earnest consideration of mill executives."

New Du Pont Products

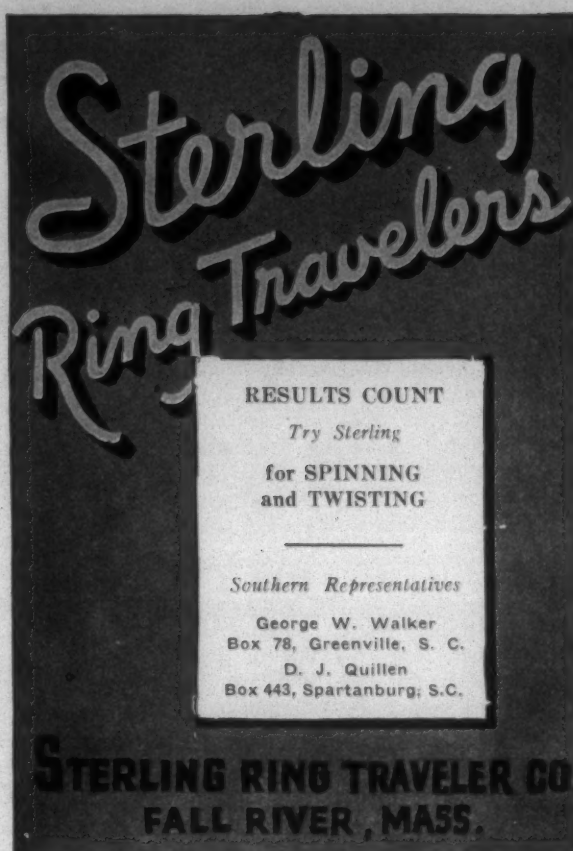
New products recently announced by the Dyestuffs Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. include Du Pont Neutral Brown 2RS; Du Pont Anthraquinone Blue SWF; Diagen Black MR (patented); Luxol Brilliant Green BL Supra (patented); Ponsol Flavone GCS Double (patent applied for); and Ponsol Red BNS Double.

Du Pont Neutral Brown 2RS is a new acid dye which produces bright, reddish brown shades on pure and tin-weighted silks. It is a readily soluble, level dyeing color and is said to exhaust well so that it is suitable for application in various types of dyeing apparatus. It is particularly recommended for use in shading the silk in cotton-silk hosiery, as it is said to possess excellent affinity for silk in a neutral bath. Besides, it is described as exhibiting very good fastness to cross-dyeing with acetic acid, hot pressing, perspiration, salt water, water spotting and good fastness to light and washing. Du Pont Neutral Brown 2RS is well suited for discharge purposes, yielding pure white with the use of both neutral and alkaline Sulfoxite C Pastes.

Du Pont Anthraquinone Blue SWF, a new acid color, is an important addition to the line of dyes for wool, and when used as a straight shade it yields bright, medium shades of blue. It possesses generally good all-round working properties, and is suitable for dyeing wool yarn and piece-goods of all types. This product is said to be readily soluble, exhausts well, and possesses the requisite fastness for a piece dye color. It exhibits good fastness to light and very good resistance to both cold and salt water spotting, ammonia, soda ash, dry stoving, rubbing, hot pressing and steaming. Du Pont Anthraquinone Blue SWF is of especial value for mode shades. It should, therefore, be widely used for producing popular seasonal shades on ladies' dress goods.

The latest addition to the Du Pont line of stabilized azoic colors is Diagen Black MR (patented), which is particularly designed for printing on cotton. "Diagen" Black MR is a homogeneous black, easy to apply, readily soluble, economical, and possesses generally good fastness and working properties. It is expected to be found of interest as a self-shade for producing full blacks and also as a shading color for both browns and dark blues.

"Luxol" Brilliant Green BL Supra (patented) is a new addition to the line of spirit soluble colors and is the brightest of the Luxol Green types. It is expected to be found an excellent spirit printing color as it possesses good solubility in alcohol and, in addition, it is fast to light and exhibits good tinctorial strength.



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Push Building Of Cotton Road

Goldsboro, N. C.—A "cotton road" is under construction from Faison to Clinton in Duplin County, adjoining Wayne, and will be completed this fall, according to James Holly, highway engineer with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, who is supervising the project.

The road, 14.5 miles in length, will remove the elbow on the Sea Level route north and south, making a straight road from Washington, D. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., and one of the shortest routes for the Florida-bound tourists. The elbow now goes by Warsaw.

The new road will cost approximately \$90,000 and is a co-operative project between the Federal Government and the State Highway and Public Works Commission. It is being built as an experiment and has been divided into 16 separate projects, so unified that there will be no difference to the motorist, but a difference in construction. Each type of road construction will be studied for length of service.

Thread, Tape and Towels Wanted for Army

Philadelphia.—Army Quartermaster Depot will receive bids on thread, tape and huck towels. Invitation 48 calls for following cotton thread: (1) 387 cones of "A" khaki, type 1C2; (2) 14,292 cones of "A" olive drab on 6,000-yard cones; (3) 4,500 spools of 20s four-cord, olive drab, 600 yards, type 1B3; (4) 145 spools of 20s four-cord, khaki. Bids due September 21st.

Invitation 52 calls for bids September 22 on 114,546 yards of identification tape and Invitation 51, on which bids are due September 25th, for 98,730 cotton huck towels.

Greenville Work Hours At Seven-Year Peak

Greenville, S. C.—Total employee working hours in textile mills in this vicinity are at the highest peak for

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Franklin Process Co.	—	—T—	—
—G—	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	24	Texas Co., The	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	—U—	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Back Cover	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	9
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	—V—	—
Gulf Refining Co.	—	Vanderbilt Hotel	—
—H—	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	13	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	—W—	—
Houghton Wool Co.	—	Walker Electrical Co.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	—
—J—	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
—K—	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Keever Starch Co.	16	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
		Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
		Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

any August since 1929, a poll of presidents of seven manufacturing companies and one investment company indicated.

While the total number of employees might not be at the peak, it was said, the fact that few mills have curtailed this summer has kept the total employment on full time for most of a season which ordinarily sees almost universal curtailing.

Open Shirt Factory

Goodwater, Ala.—Work shirts will be manufactured by the Coosa Shirt Company, according to an announcement made here. This new industry will operate only part of its machinery at first. W. D. Fomby and T. H. Neighbors, both of this place, are the owners and the operators of this new industry.

Classified Department

POSITION WANTED—Overseer weave room. Available at any time. Experienced on Cams, Dobbies, Box and Jacquard looms; 15 years' practical knowledge of weaving; I. C. S. graduate of fancy cotton weaving. Age 34. Reference furnished. Good manager of help. Reliable and sober minded. Answer J. H. L., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Soft drink and sandwich rights, known as "dope stand;" will purchase for cash your present business on a rental basis per week, or share profits with Church, baseball, or band. South Carolina preferred, with North Carolina second and Georgia third. Superintendent, write me your offer. "L. A. S.," care Textile Bulletin.

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

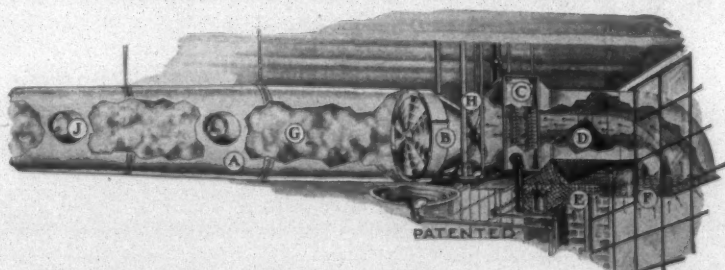
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Expects First Phase Of Hosiery Study in October

A survey of the hosiery industry, proposed at the annual convention of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in April and begun two months ago by a special committee appointed by the board of directors, will reach the end of its first stage by the time Earl Constantine, managing directors, returns from his vacation in October, it was made known.

The committee, consisting of Austin H. Carr, of the Durham Hosiery

Mills; Charles Chipman, of Chipman Knitting Mills; John Wyckoff Mettler, of Interwoven Stocking Co.; William Meyer, of Apex Hosiery Co.; H. L. Van Praak, of Julius Kayser & Co.; William H. Gosch, president of the association and head of Nolde & Horst Sales Co., and the managing director, has approved the gathering and assembling of basic statistical and factual information designed to lift the industry out of an unprofitable situation. The association staff has held numerous conferences with outside organizations and individuals and has already completed the pre-

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liminary program suggested at two earlier meetings of the committee.

Burlington Now Has 26 Hosiery Mills

Burlington, N. C.—The local Chamber of Commerce is sending out a booklet, "Why Burlington," setting forth that in 1887 there were only three cotton mills and several smaller miscellaneous industries here, while today there are 26 hosiery mills, 210 other textile, and 30 miscellaneous plants, a total of 76 large industries, employing many thousands of workers, in a city of 21,000 people.

"Industrial expansion since that year has been steady and today Burlington is known as one of the leading hosiery mill centers in the country" the booklet says.

"According to latest available census data, only five cities in the United States outrank Burlington in production, only one of these being in the South, while Burlington leads the South in the number of plants."

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CURRAN & BARRY

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MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

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New York

BULLETIN Classified Ads

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The demand for gray goods continued light last week and sales were generally small. Prices were generally quoted on an unchanged basis, but were regarded as being somewhat weaker. Mills were not pressing to sell. Most of them are well sold through September but a number anxious to get in a stronger position through the last quarter of the year.

In the meantime demand for finished goods continues active and it is believed that reordering of gray goods will soon be necessary. Staple colored goods continue to sell actively. Percales continued and denims and chambrays are very strong.

Narrow print cloths were not generally active, and prices for the most part were unchanged. Second hands were reported to have made several offerings at less than first hand quotations, but their sales were not large.

Trading in carded broadcloths was quiet. There was a good deal of bidding for the 100x60s at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c, but the market held at $7\frac{7}{8}$ c, with mills consistently resisting the lower bids. On 90x60s the market remained nominally at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 80x60s were offered generally at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The fine goods market found little change in the quoted lists, and efforts to cut under mill prices were reported unsuccessful. Reports that the 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s were available for later deliveries at $7\frac{7}{8}$ c were said to be unfounded by buyers who were willing to take on moderate amounts at that figure if they could get them. Mills continued to quote 8c and sold some quick goods there. The other combed lawns remained unchanged at $6\frac{7}{8}$ c for 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s and $6\frac{5}{8}$ c for 40-inch 9.50-yard 72x68s.

In the rayon and acetate dress goods division it is reported business has noticeably fallen off. It continues good enough not to offer threats of gray or finished goods accumulations. Prices are off a shade, but such declines are described as of little consequence, since selling levels continue at much above what yardage is owned at. The influence has been to slow up the placing of orders with mills or the calling on finishers for completed cloth.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7 $\frac{5}{8}$
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Aside from routine buying for filling in purposes, new business in yarns was not active during the week. Prices were generally steady, but concessions were obtainable in some quarters. Small orders came in frequently enough to justify the belief that yarns were being consumed more rapidly than has been believed. This view is supported by the large number of requests that buyers have made of the mills to anticipate shipments on past orders. It is believed here that many buyers are not adequately covered. It is not thought, however, that business will be very active until the publication of the next government crop report on September 8th.

Distributors explain that their sources already are taxed to the utmost to fill delivery requirements and as business taken next month probably will entail immediate initial shipments to customers who are nearly out of yarn, by the middle of September there may be an actual scarcity of yarn for the most wanted deliveries, in counts which are widely used.

Sources whose product goes into better grade merchandise are said to be trying to impress on customers that delivery dates and quantities should be determined enough in advance to give the yarn mills a fair chance to give the wanted accommodations.

Many spinners cannot come near meeting the requests for shipments. As examples, several spinners of single combed say they have received demands from some knitters to triple the quantities of 30s that are being shipped so that the contracts will be completed in about half the original time specified as spinners cannot meet all the early requests being received.

Carded weaving numbers are not sold so far in advance as knitting but in the last few weeks such counts have held very firm and slightly more so than carded cones. Many trades using these counts are busier than they have been for a long period, such as furniture covering fabric weavers.

Quotations are as of August 29th:

Southern Single Skeins		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	25 1/2	8s	25 1/2
10s	25 1/2	10s	26
12s	26	12s	26 1/2
14s	26 1/2	16s	27 1/2
20s	28	20s	29
26s	31		
30s	31 1/2	Carpet Yarns	
36s	37 1/2	Tinged Carpets, 8s, 3	
40s	38 1/2	and 4-ply	23
		Colored stripe, 8s, 3	
		and 4-ply	27 1/2
		White carpets, 8s, 3	
		and 4-ply	25
		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
		8s, 21ply	22
		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
		12s, 2-ply	24 1/2
		16s, 2-ply	25 1/2
		30s, 2-ply	31 1/2
		Southern Frame Cones	
		8s	25
		10s	25
		12s	25 1/2
		14s	26
		16s	26 1/2
		18s	27
		20s	27 1/2
		22s	27 1/2
		24s	28 1/2
		26s	30 1/2
		28s	31 1/2
		30s	32
		40s	38 1/2
Southern Single Warps			
10s	25 1/2		
12s	26		
14s	26 1/2		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	28		
26s	31		
30s	31 1/2		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	38 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s	25 1/2		
10s	26		
12s	26 1/2		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	28		
24s	30 1/2		
26s	31 1/2		
30s	33 1/2		
36s	37 1/2		
40s	39		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
8s	25 1/2		
10s	26		
12s	26 1/2		
14s	27		
16s	27 1/2		
20s	29		



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HARTSVILLE, S. C.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

TUCAPAU, S. C.

NEW MACHINERY TO BE INSTALLED

Well, they surely were "breaking up housekeeping" here. Strong men with sledge hammers seemed to enjoy smashing that old machinery to "smithereens," preparing for a general clean-up and the installation of modern machinery, making Startex Mills up-to-date.

In the crash, or towel mill, J. L. Woodward is overseer carding; B. F. Mason is overseer spinning; E. P. Floyd, overseer weaving; W. T. Boiter is overseer weaving, cotton weaving; T. J. Davis and W. A. Ballenger, in cloth room.

The narrow looms are to be replaced by 40-inch looms. New spinning and other machinery to be placed.

W. S. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, is president and treasurer; R. G. Johnstone (son of Gordon A. Johnstone) is general superintendent here, and is also superintendent at Spartan Mill, Spartanburg. L. A. Hamer is resident superintendent.

SHELBY, N. C.

ETON MILL—SHELBY A HAPPY, THRIVING CITY

Eton Mill is near Cleveland Cloth Mill—both in eastern Shelby, and among the nicest mills in that section.

E. A. Hamrick and J. R. Dover, Jr., trustees of Eton Mill, are both deservedly popular and well liked. F. R. Abercrombie, superintendent, is also very progressive, friendly and courteous, and has a live bunch of high-type overseers.

Geo. D. Simpkins, general overseer, was formerly with the Cherokee Spinning Company of Knoxville, Tenn., but the Carolinas have a grip on him that can't be ignored. For quite awhile at one time, he was with the Dover Mills of Shelby and feels more at home in that town than anywhere else.

M. J. White, assistant overseer carding; Geo. B. Peeler, assistant overseer twisting; W. E. Frank, overseer weaving; R. G. Holland, overseer slashing, warping, quilling and spooling, was formerly with the Republic Mills of Great Falls, S. C.; W. H. Ussery is overseer the cloth

room; Julian Waldrop, designer; B. O. Starnes, master mechanic.

SHELBY A FRIENDLY CITY

There's something in the atmosphere of Shelby that soothes troubled spirits, and frayed nerves. Just to drive up and park somewhere around the "Public Square," where cozy seats are provided on the Court House lawn for the weary, does something to one who is accustomed to "keep off the grass" signs.

Shelby believes in welcoming her guests and in making them comfortable. Sit or lie on the soft green velvety lawn if you wish. It *belongs to the people*.

No wonder Shelby citizens are of that high type which furnish Governors and other statesmen.

And Shelby is growing rapidly and deservedly so. The American Legion has new, lovely building, there's a fine Agricultural building and a large Cleveland County garage.

Cleveland County fairs, held in magnificent buildings and commodious grounds, with a fine race track, have become famous all over the South, and have encouraged and benefited thousands in rural homes.

In fact, Shelby is one of the best towns in North Carolina and Cleveland County one of the most progressive.

Shelby has several textile manufacturing plants and the product is varied, including extra fine rayon and silk dress goods, spool cotton, embroidery floss and crochet yarns.

SLATER, S. C.

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.

This pretty mill and village has new improvements and buildings each time this scribe makes a visit here.

One of the most appreciated additions to the village is a new Baptist Church, and J. R. Wood, overseer the rayon department, one of the most appreciative, because he worked so hard to get it. The mill company contributed generously, and the pretty building adds much to the grandeur of the "city built on a hill," with Slater Hall at top, standing sentinel over all.

H. N. Slater of New York is president; C. E. Baxter

of New York is treasurer; W. H. Taylor is vice president and general manager; James Lybrand, Jr., is assistant treasurer; J. M. Bailey, superintendent; F. T. Roberts, production manager; J. R. Wood, overseer rayon department; W. F. Keasler, overseer weaving; J. C. Clark, overseer cloth room; W. G. Hill, slasher foreman; H. B. Taylor, assistant mechanic; L. E. Jonas and E. P. Cashion, up-and-going assistant overseers in weaving; M. C. Hembree, a progressive loom fixer, and superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School.

Slater Mfg. Co. is on rayon entirely and has no cotton carding or spinning.

FORT MILL, S. C.

SPRINGS COTTON MILLS—FORT MILL PLANT No. 1

Had a short but exceedingly pleasant visit here a few days ago and met a charming young girl, Lottie Broadnax, in the cloth room office, whom I used to know when she was a small girl at Rock Hill. Also Mrs. John Cou-sart in the same office—both lovely young ladies.

A large addition to this mill makes an imposing picture and a new roof is being put on the older part. I did not have time to visit No. 2, but hope to a little later; no doubt a lot of improvements are being made there, too.

No man in the textile industry has spent more for modern machinery and for the betterment of community life than Capt. Elliott White Springs. The general manager, C. L. (Conway) Still, is one of the three "Still boys," whose father is the well known B. L. Still, of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., and whose careful training and fine example has a rich reward in his splendid and efficient sons, all of whom hold positions of honor.

This mill makes fine quality wide sheeting of various weight.

P. C. Heyward (formerly of Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C.) is overseer weaving; P. C. Turner is overseer carding; J. D. Templeton, overseer spinning, with D. E. Carter, overseer second shift, and Geo. W. Smith is overseer the cloth room.

Roy McCallister is second hand in weaving in the new weave room on first shift, and W. L. Padgett is second hand in weaving on second shift, new addition.

Sea Island Cotton Urged On Farms In Northwest Florida

Gainesville, Fla.—Cultivation of Sea Island cotton and bright-leaf tobacco in northwest Florida was urged at a meeting of farmers, high State officials and chamber of commerce workers under the auspices of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

Agricultural experts pointed out that northwest Florida and south Georgia are the only sections of the United States suitable to the growth of Sea Island cotton, once a principal crop in the region.

Re-establishment of the crop, elimination of boll weevils and methods of co-operative marketing were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Fred P. Cone, Democratic gubernatorial nominee; WPO officials, Harold

Colee, president of the State Chamber, and agricultural experts.

Sales Promotion Work By Industrial Cotton Mills

A novel large scale sampling campaign was made this week by Industrial Cotton Mills Co., Inc., Rock Hill, S. C., when they spent to 4,000 wholesale and retail buyers of work clothing a pair of overalls made of 8 oz. sanforized-shrunk Industrial denim. Garments, sent out through New York selling agent, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., were of standard tailoring but carried no identification beyond the Industrial denim label.

In an accompanying letter, retailers and wholesalers were urged to use the garment in any way they saw fit, testing it for shrinkage, tensile strength, color fastness and any other qualities expected of good serviceable denim.

The completely shrunk quality of this denim was particularly stressed in this sample mailing, both in letter and overall label, as an important factor in assuring customer satisfaction in work clothing. Industrial, one of the first to adopt the sanforizing finish to denim, has greatly increased its promotion of this quality, having recently enlarged its equipment to include three sanforizing units. For several months past, this equipment has been working on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Cellophane wrapped and enclosed in cardboard carton, the mailing also included a postcard questionnaire asking retailers to suggest how Industrial Cotton Mills Company as makers of denim could help them to sell more overalls.

Mills in Good Position

Speaking of the markets the *Journal of Commerce* says:

Despite a slowing up in trade that is noticeable when contrasted with the brisk activity of recent weeks, optimism pervades all sections of the cotton textile industry and the general belief is that production and sales will be equivalent to that of 1933, when output of domestic cotton topped the 8,000,000,000-yard mark. Merchants find that of all fabrics outing flannels are in the best position, followed closely by cotton-and-wool blankets, sheets and pillowcases and various work clothing fabrics. Some mills that a short time back had reserve stocks equivalent to six weeks' full time production are now reported to be without stocks of any kind and in addition have sold up their output for six to eight weeks ahead.

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AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

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Sees Return of Textile Prosperity

(Continued from Page 5)

consumer resistance, even at materially higher levels. For cotton goods in general, there is still a wide margin of 20 to 25 per cent between present quotations and the 1926 average of price. On a relative basis with other essential commodities, the consumer can still find high value in his cotton goods purchases. Under improving financial conditions, it is not likely that his wants will be restrained to necessitous replenishment.

Textile Waste Treatment and Recovery

(Continued from Page 8)

textiles waste disposal. Requests should be addressed to the Textile Foundation, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The report was prepared by John C. Geyer and William A. Perry with the co-operation of the University of North Carolina, and in counsel with Dr. H. G. Baity, dean of Engineering, and the Advisory Committee on Textile Waste Treatment. This committee consists of Prof. C. R. Hoover, Professor of Chemistry, Wesleyan University, Technical Adviser for the Connecticut State Water Commission; Dr. Willem Rudolfs, Chief, Division of Water and Sewage Research, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; Prof. T. R. Camp, Associate Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; H. W. Streeter, Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service; Hill Hunger, general manager of Cone Mills; Prof. A. H. Grimshaw, Professor of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Textile School, N. C. State College; Dr. A. M. White, Professor of Chemical Engineering, University of North Carolina; Dr. F. K. Cameron, Professor of Chemistry, University of North Carolina.

Twist and Tension

(Continued from Page 10)

mainly to yarns that are doubled in a reverse way to the twist inserted in the singles. For yarns that are required with special elastic properties, the twist in the two-fold will be inserted in a direction similar to the twist existing in the singles, that is, twist on twist. When twisted in this manner the strength and elasticity are very erratic in their response to various twists inserted in the doubled thread. As the twist is being inserted in the doubled thread additional twist is also being given to the singles comprising the two-fold. The two twists acting together consolidate the single giving a resultant thread that is hard, wiry and snarly when compared with one where the twist is in the opposite direction.



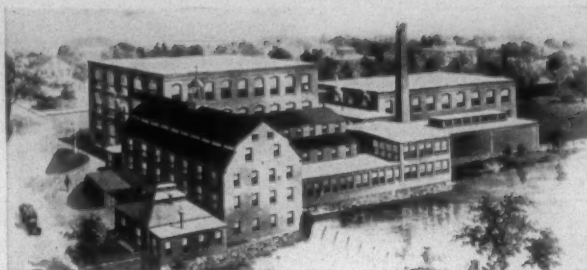
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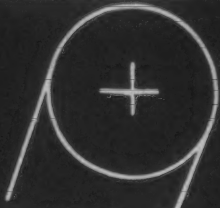
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